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Treatment of Adult Speech and Language Disorders Part 2: Outpatient Rehabilitation

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Learner Outcomes:

1. Identify and define deficits in individuals related to language and motor speech.
2. Generate treatment goals to plan functional outpatient therapy treatment sessions when working with adults.
3. List 3-4 treatment tasks to utilize when targeting speech and language goals in the outpatient rehabilitation setting
4. Describe 2 unique case studies in adult outpatient rehabilitation.

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Overview

- Inpatient vs. Outpatient Rehabilitation
- Two case studies
  - Overview of diagnosis and deficits
  - Video samples of assessment
  - Goal writing
  - Video samples of treatment
  - Treatment planning
- Materials
- Summary/Questions

Inpatient vs. Outpatient

Inpatient

- Spontaneous recovery
- Shorter length of stay
- Basic functionality
- Next level of care
- Initial education

Outpatient

- Prior speech therapy
- Prior recovery
- Self-identified goals
- Community-based goals
- Ongoing care/support

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Assessment

- **Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Evaluation (BDAE-4)**
- **Boston Naming Test (BNT)**
- **Western Aphasia Battery (WAB)**
- **Expressive One Word Picture Vocabulary Test (EOWPVT-4)**
- **Apraxia Battery for Adults (ABA-2)**
- Reading Comprehension Battery for Adults (RCBA-2)
- Receptive One Word Picture Vocabulary Test (ROWPVT-4)
- Ross Information Processing Assessment (RIPA-2)
- Behavioural Assessment of the Dysexecutive Syndrome (BADS)
- Measure of Cognitive Linguistic Abilities (MCLA)
- Frenchay Dysarthria Assessment (FDA-2)

Case Study #1: GD

- 69 year old male
- Full-time Cardiologist
- Severe TBI due to bicycle accident
- CT scan showed left-sided subarachnoid hemorrhage with midline shift
- Left temporal lobe contusion
- Craniotomy with evacuation of the bleed
- Partial left temporal lobectomy

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Case Study #1: GD

- Past Medial History
  - Hypertension
  - Hyperlipidemia
  - Coronary artery disease
  - Myocardial infarction in 2006
- Transferred to acute inpatient rehabilitation
- Initially transferred to Kessler in a vegetative-minimally conscious state

Case Study #1: GD

- Hospitalized for approximately 2 months
- Discharged to home with supervision
- Participated in approximately 2 months of home speech therapy 2-3x/week
- Discontinued services and did not transition to outpatient rehabilitation
- Poor compliance due to poor insight/awareness

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Case Study #1: Assessment
BDAE-4 Cookie Theft

Case Study #1: Assessment
BNT-Short Form

continueD™

Case Study #1: Assessment
BDAE Repetition

Case Study #1: Assessment
WAB Object Identification

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Case Study #1: Characteristics

- Expressive Language
  - Severe Fluent aphasia
  - Moderately-severely impaired auditory comprehension
  - Jargon
  - Neologisms
  - Empty/run on speech
  - Semantic/literal paraphasias
  - Perseveration
  - Not stimulable for phonemic/semantic cues
  - Repetition at basic monosyllabic word level
  - Word retrieval deficits
  - Poor oral reading

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Case Study #1: Characteristics

- Receptive Language
  - Severely reduced auditory comprehension
  - Poor Phonological Awareness
  - Unable to follow 1-step commands
  - Poor comprehension of basic task instructions
  - Poor y/n reliability
  - Poor single word comprehension (e.g. object I.D.)
  - Poor awareness of errors/poor self-monitoring
- Reading Comprehension
  - Basic functional level (e.g. family names, etc.)
- Written Expression
  - Basic functional-single word level

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Case Study #1: Long Term Goals

- LTG #1: The patient will demonstrate accurate word retrieval abilities at moderately complex conversation level 80% of the time given moderate cues for home, community, medical and safety needs.

- LTG #2: The patient will demonstrate receptive language skills at the moderately complex conversation level with 80% accuracy given moderate cues for home, community, medical and safety needs.

- LTG #3: The patient will demonstrate reading comprehension skills at the basic 2-3 sentence level with 90% accuracy given minimal cues for home, community, medical and safety needs.

- LTG #4: The patient will demonstrate written expression skills at the basic sentence level with 90% accuracy given minimal cues for home, community, medical and safety needs.

Case Study #1: Short Term Goals

- STG #1: The patient will complete basic functional word retrieval tasks (e.g. naming family members, automatized sequences, naming objects, etc.) with 90% accuracy given maximal cues.

- STG #2: The patient will generate a basic subject/verb/object sentence shown a picture with 70% accuracy given maximal cues.

- STG #3: The patient will identify absurdities in basic statements with 90% success and maximal cues to improve functional auditory comprehension skills.

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Case Study #1: Short Term Goals

- STG #4: The patient will increase basic auditory comprehension via accurately answering basic yes/no questions (e.g. pertaining to pictures) with 90% accuracy given moderate cues.

- STG #5 The patient will follow basic 1-step directions with 80% accuracy given maximal cues.

- STG #6: The patient will complete basic functional written expression tasks at the single word level (e.g. via picture naming) with 90% acc. given moderate cues.

- STG #7: The patient will complete single word level reading comprehension tasks (e.g. picture/word matching) with 90% acc. given moderate cues.

Case Study #1: Treatment
Family Names

continueD

Case Study #1: Treatment
Context Dependent Conversation

Case Study #1: Treatment
Copy and Recall

Case Study #1: Treatment

- Identify successful modalities
    - Visual
        - Write Key Words
        - Alphabet Board
        - Providing written phonemes (e.g. D_ _)
        - Oral Spelling
        - Utilize gestures
- Increase awareness of paraphasias
    - Write words produced
- Target auditory comprehension
- Slow Speech Slightly
- Maintain eye contact/focus
- Limit verbosity
- Tactile feedback

Case Study #1: Treatment Tasks

- Repetition
- Minimal Pairs
- Answering basic Wh-questions
- Categorization of pictures/objects
- Correcting incongruities in sentences
- Thematic Language Stimulation
- Gestural Training
- Copy and Recall
- Context Dependent Tasks
- Yes/No Given Visual Support

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Case Study #1: Summary

- Fair gains in expressive and receptive language
- Improved awareness of errors
- Structured, highly repetitive treatment
- Ongoing

Case Study #2: JP

- 47-year-old male
- Employed as parole counselor
- Collapsed when boxing
- Occlusion of the left carotid artery resulting in a left MCA infarct
- Malignant edema s/p left hemicraniectomy
- Resultant right hemiplegia and global aphasia
- Dysphagia status post PEG tube placement
- Course complicated by aspiration pneumonia
- PMH of hypertension and obesity

continueD™

Case Study #2: JP

- PMH of hypertension and obesity
- Hospitalized at the acute stage for 3 weeks
- Transferred to a rehabilitation setting and received inpatient therapy for 2.5 months
- Discharged to home with close supervision
- Home Care Services:
  - 2-3 days/week for 4 weeks
  - Upgraded to regular solid diet with all liquids

Case Study #2: Assessment BDAE- Cookie Theft

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Case Study #2: Assessment
BNT-Short Form

Case Study #2: Assessment
Body Part Identification

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Case Study #2: Characteristics

- Expressive Language
  - Severe non-fluent aphasia
  - Telegraphic utterances
  - Stereotypical Utterances/Overlearned Phrases
  - Word Retrieval Deficits
  - Poor syntax & grammar
  - Paraphasias- semantic & literal
  - Perseveration
  - Stimulable for phonemic and semantic cues
  - Expressive < Receptive

Case Study #2: Characteristics

- Receptive Language
  - Preserved self-monitoring
  - Auditory comprehension of basic information
  - Poor body part identification
  - Basic y/n reliability
  - 1-Step Commands
- Reading Comprehension
  - Basic phrase-sentence level
- Written Expression
  - Basic Functional Level

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Case Study #2: Long-Term Goals

- LTG #1: The patient will demonstrate basic functional expressive language skills at the sentence level 90% of the time given minimal cues for home, community, medical and safety needs.

- LTG #2:The patient will demonstrate receptive language skills at the moderately complex conversation level with 90% accuracy given minimal cues for home, community, medical and safety needs.

- LTG #3:The patient will demonstrate reading comprehension skills at the moderately complex multi-paragraph level with 90% accuracy given minimal cues for home, community, medical and safety needs.

- LTG #4:The patient will demonstrate written expression skills at the basic sentence level with 90% accuracy given minimal cues for home, community, medical and safety needs.

Case Study #2: Short-Term Goals

- STG #1: The patient will complete a variety of basic word retrieval tasks (e.g. phrase completions, concrete divergent naming, naming synonyms/antonyms, naming objects, etc.) with 75% accuracy given maximal visual, verbal, tactile cues.

- STG #2: The patient will complete basic phrase-sentence level production tasks (e.g. SVO picture description, conversational exchanges, etc.) with 75% accuracy given maximal visual, verbal, tactile cues.

- STG #3:The patient will complete basic-moderately complex y/n reliability questions with 90% accuracy given minimal cues.

- STG #4: The patient will follow basic 2-step auditory directions with 90% accuracy given moderate cues (e.g. Body part identification, object manipulation, etc.)

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Case Study #2: Short-Term Goals (continued)

- STG #5:The patient will complete basic single word level written expression tasks (e.g. basic phonics and irregulars at the monosyllabic word level) with 90% accuracy given minimal cues.

- STG #6: The patient will complete basic sentence level reading comprehension tasks (e.g. sentence/picture matching, following written directions, etc.) with 90% accuracy given minimal cues.

- STG #7: The patient will implement 1 word retrieval strategy during basic structured word retrieval tasks (e.g. circumlocution, SFA, written expression, gesture, etc.) with 90% accuracy given minimal cues.

Case Study #2: Treatment Picture Description "What's Wrong"

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Case Study #2: Treatment
Feature Identification

Case Study #2: Treatment
Anagram and Copy

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Case Study #2: Treatment Planning

- Script training: Initiating basic conversational turn-taking
- Training AAC (e.g. picture boards-speech generating application)
- Naming tasks (responsive/convergent/divergent)
- Object/picture naming & description
- Body part identification
- Moderately complex y/n reliability
- Inclusion of language applications for HEP
    - E.g. TherAppy, Lingraphica, etc.
- Multimodal training- gestural, written expression, etc.
- Incorporating writing & reading across all tasks
- Functional Tasks- Restaurant simulation/MD appointments

Case Study #2: Summary

- Receptive language within functional limits
- Increased expressive language with written expression as improving compensatory strategy
- Discharged to transfer to a facility closer to home

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Treatment Materials

- Treatment Books
  - WALC
  - HELP
  - SOURCE
  - Early Aphasia Therapy
- Applications
  - Lingraphica
  - Proloquo2go
  - TherAppy
  - Constant Therapy
- Language Activity Resource Kit (LARK)
- Alimed Cards: The Apraxia of Speech Stimulus Library
- Color Cards
- News for You- New Reader Press
- Language Games
- Incorporating language is common games
  - Cards, Checkers, Etc.

Summary

- Differential diagnosis
- Concomitant cognitive deficits
- Strong clinical decision making
- Functional Tasks
  - Consider Motivation: Work, Social, etc.
  - Group Therapy
- Well-rounded tasks/sessions
  - Think "outside the box"

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Questions?

Contact Information

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